The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,626. New Series.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.
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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR HAVRE WITH QUICK DESPATCH.

THE new splendid French ship "DUC DE MALAKOFF," 3 3 L. H. Captain Bourdase, will have quick despatch.

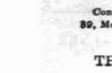
For freight or passage apply to Captain Bourdase on board, or to Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

THE fine fast sailing Ship "VILLE DE LIMA," Capt. Rickmans, to sail on 1st December next. For Freight or Passage, apply to S. Tyabjee & Co.

Bombay 22nd October, 1863.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship NEPAUL (796 Tons, and 200 H.P.) Captain W. Cubling, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 10th November, from Mazagon, and will take Cargo and Passengers Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 7th November.

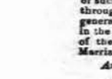
THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Bombay, 30th Oct. 1863.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in the Office by noon on the 9th.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR SURAT.

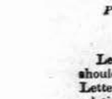


THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, W. Moylan, Commander, will start for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 3rd Instant at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Javerchund Atmaram.

Bombay, 2nd November 1863.

FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VanWellen, Commander, will leave for the above Port, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd November, at 3 P.M., precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per Ship *Canova*, arrived from Liverpool, are hereby requested to despatch boats to once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

WILLIAM NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd Oct. 1863. Agents ship *Canova*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of GOODS per Ship *Japanese*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo without delay, failing which the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the Consignees, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after leaving the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the Ship.
Bombay, 14th October 1863.

"GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES."

NATIONAL SONG WITH CHORUS.

MUSIC and words in English and Welsh as sung by SIMS REEVES. Price Rs. 2-4. Only a few copies, *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR, *Third Edition*, by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS.—Interest on Rupees, from ¼ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange*. Rupees into Pounds from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100$; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s. 1d. to 5s. 6d. per dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling as ditto; Commission or Inland Exchange from ¼ to 10 per cent.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY, for October, 1863, Contains:—1, English Letters. 2, Strategy. A Lecture by Lieut. Col. the Hon. T. A. Thesiger. 3, Look Before you Leap. Chapters IV. to IX. 4, Woman's Work in India. 5, The Autobiography of a Sepoy. Chapter VIII. 6, An Adieu. 7, A Sketch of the History of the Highland Regiments of the British Army. The "Black Watch." 8, Distribution of the Bombay Army. 9, The Red Lancers of Bundelkund. Chapter VII. 10, Modern Civilisation. 11, Nirgis; or Delhi and its Environs Chapters XXXIV. XXXV. 12, The Bombay Board of Censors: Minutes of Meetings in September. 13, Literary and Critical Notices. Dragon's Teeth; A Tangled Skein; Incidents of the Maori War, New Zealand, in 1860-61; Cecil Beaumont. 14, Military Summary for August. 15, Literary Announcements in August. 16, Home Politics and Literature—August. 17, Indian Retrospect—September. 18, Abstract of Meteorological Observations for September.

Bombay, Chesson & Woodhall; Calcutta, Lepage & Co.; Madras, J. Higginbotham; Agra, "Delhi Gazette" Press; Lahore Messrs. W. Cocknell & Co., Anarkulee and Mean Meer; London, John Gladding, Jun., 13, Paternoster Row.

Annual Subscription, including Indian Postage, Rs. 16; in England Rs. 20½; Single Nos. Rs. 1½ each.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.

TREACHER AND CO., (LIMITED,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

LYOSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes.
The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use.
Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.
Brass and Box Tipped Stumps;
Leg Guards;
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Town Sewn Balls, by *Duke*;
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut;
Foils and Masks;
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head;
Hunting and Riding Whips;
Elastic Riding Belts;
Boxing Gloves;
Foot Balls;
Quoits;
Swimming Belts;
Gentlemen's Riding Belts. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Mr. LEWIS DAVID LOWE having been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm, is authorized to sign the name of the Firm from this date. We have opened a branch Firm in London, which will be under the management of our Mr. Allarkia Peer Mahomed.

AHMEDBHOY GOOLAM HOUSEN & Co.
Bombay, 24th October 1863.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.—The following Goods ex *Annot Lyle*, have not been claimed, and are being landed at the Owners risk and expense.

N & W H Co. 1/216 Twelve pairs 30 feet Girders, viz. 48 Bed plates, 72 Girders, 24 bundles joint plates, 60 cross Girders and 12 cases.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents for Captain Shaw.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Call of Rs. 500 per Share, will be payable at the registered Office of the Company, or at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., in Bombay, on or before the 1st proximo.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Kurrachee, 10th October 1863.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS and others engaged in the construction of Iron Bridges, Piers, &c.—Mitchell's patent Screw Piles and Moorings, and all other appendages belonging to an iron bridge, manufactured by George Wells, of 12th North Street, Westminster. For particulars apply to the undersigned, who are the appointed agents.

HEYCOCK & Co.
Bombay, 16th September 1863.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that a Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall on THURSDAY next the 5th day of November 1863, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to take into consideration.

An Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1568 dated 17th October 1863 forwarding Copy of a Government Resolution on a letter from Captain Trevor, Consulting Engineer to Government for the Drainage of Boo bay, suggesting that the Worshipful Bench be requested to appoint, as in the case of Water Works, a me mber to represent them, with whom he could communicate and who could advise them on the merits of the proposals for the Drainage of Bombay, brought before them for consideration.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Bombay, Town Hall, 29th Oct. 1863. Clerk of the Peace.

THE ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MISTRELS.

THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY OF BOMBAY are respectfully informed that this unique and talented Company of Musical Artistes, after a sojourn of six years in London and on the Continent, have been induced to visit India, China, Java, and the Australian Colonies. Their Concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre, The St. James's and the St. James's and Polygraphic Halls, also at Her Majesty's Concert Rooms, Hanover Square, have been patronized by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Her Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Her Royal Highness Princess Mary, Her Royal Highness the Duchess or Cambridge, Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, Her Grace the Duchess of Athole, Her Grace the Duchess of Manchester, His Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, and His Grace the Duke of Athole. Appearing by Royal command before the Emperor of the French and the Princess Eugenie, at the Palace of the Tuileries.

THE FIRST
GRAND CONCERT
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
MONDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER,
AT THE
GRAN TROAD THEATRE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats.....Rs. 6.
Seats can be secured up to 5 P.M. on Monday at the "*Times of India*" office.
Stalls.....Rs. 5
Gallery.....,, 3
Pit.....,, 2

Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8½.
Carriages to be ordered at 10½.

Books of the words to be had in the Theatre.

For particulars see Distributing Programmes.

THE NEXT REPRESENTATION ON
WEDNESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

All communications appertaining the business respecting the ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTREL must be addressed to J. W. SMITH, Director,
Adelphi Hotel.

THE ORIENTAL HOTELS COMPANY LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1862, by which the liability of each Shareholder is strictly limited to the amount of his Shares.

CAPITAL £250,000, IN 25,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
With Power to Increase to one Million Sterling.
FIRST ISSUE 12,500 SHARES.

WHEREOF a portion will be reserved for India.

Deposit £1 per Share on Application, and £1 on Allotment. Calls not to exceed £2 per Share, with an interval of not less than three months between each Call.

DIRECTORS.

SIR JOHN PETER GRANT, K.C.B. Chairman, late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
COLONEL ANDERSON, C.B., Director of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company.
GEORGE CONSTABLE, Esq., Firm of Henderson and Constable, Cannon Street, E.C.
SIR FREDRICK CURRIE, Bart, Member of the Council of India.
COLONEL FRENCH, Chairman of the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company.
COLONEL HOLLAND, Director of the Agra and United Service Bank.
JOHN STEWART, Esq., Director of the Marine Insurance Company.
JOHN ROBERT THOMSON, Esq, Chairman of the London and South African Bank.
JAMES HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service

Auditors.

T. R. WALKER, Esq., 21, Hanover Square, and
A Shareholder to be Elected at the First General Meeting

Bankers in London.

THE AGRA & UNITED SERVICE BANK, Limited, 27, Cannon Street, E. C.
THE LONDON & COUNTY BANK, Hanover Square, W.

Bankers in India.

THE AGRA & UNITED SERVICE BANK, Limited.

Solicitors.

Messrs. UPTONS, JOHNSON, & UPTON, 20, Austin Friars, E.C.

Broker.

FRANCIS BURNAND, Esq., 78, Lombard Street, and 13 and 14 County Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.

Secretary (pro tem.)
MACDONALD YATES, Esq.

Temporary Offices.

36, CANNON STREET, E.C., AND 5, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE deficiency of hotel accommodation in India, China, and other places in the East to which Europeans now resort in large and annually increasing numbers, is a subject of general complaint; and it is evident that the development of the means of transit by Queen and River Steamers, and by Railways, which has been in rapid progress now for some years, must imperfectly fulfil all its important objects, so far as European intercourse with the East is concerned until this want is adequately supplied.

In England, and on the Continent of Europe, it is now ascertained fact that the Joint Stock system may most successfully be applied to the establishment of Hotels of the first class. If this be so where good private Hotels before existed in large numbers there seems no reason to doubt that an equal degree of commercial success is attainable by the application of capital, upon the same system, to the same object, in countries where, though the demand is great and increasing, it may almost be said that good private Hotels do not exist.

In Calcutta a Joint Stock Company has lately purchased and undertaken the management of a hotel, and the prospects of the enterprise, as a commercial speculation, may be inferred from the very high premium at which their Shares are quoted in the Calcutta market, see "Times" July 17, the "Englishman's Weekly Mail" of June 8th 1863, and "Allen's Indian Mail." viz.—£25 paid, present value £42½ ex div., equal to 70 per cent. premium, and the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. for the half-year ending 30th April last, equal to 20 per cent. per annum. Bombay offers a wide field for the establishment of a Hotel of a first-class character. The early completion of vast lines of railway converging in the island of Bombay, and the more frequent steam communication between that port and Europe, which will soon take place, must very much increase the demand for such accommodation. The same may be said of Madras.

It is under these circumstances that the Oriental Hotels Company, Limited, is established, in the confident belief that the application of European capital to India in this form, will be not less profitable than useful. It is proposed, in the first instance, to supply the urgent requirements of Bombay and Point de Galle. There are other equally important places which will naturally engage the early attention of the Company, such for example as Madras, Singapore, and Kurrachee; not to speak of many very important Railway Stations in the interior of India, where there are now no Hotels at all, and where, at comparatively small outlay, there is a large field for profitable operations.

The larger class of the Company's Hotels will afford all the conveniences of the best European Hotels, adapted to the climate, and to the habits of those for whom they are intended; whilst, in even the smallest class, the health and com ort of the inmates will be carefully studied.

It is intended to constitute Local Committees of Management in each Presidency, where Hotels may be established.

In the event of two-thirds of the first issue of Shares not be ng sub-scribed for, no allotment will take place, and the deposits will be returned to the subscribers, without deduction.

It is proposed to pay to Shareholders 5 per cent. interest upon the capital as paid up, until the first dividend is declared.

Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares may be had on application to the Bankers, the Broker, or the Secretary.

Deposits upon application for Shares will be received in Bombay, at the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, to whose care applications for Shares should be forwarded for transmission to the Directors of the Oriental Hotels Company (Limited).

Bombay, 27th Oct. 1863.

Notices.

NOTICE.—THE PLANS of the LAND near the RAILWAY STATION at AHMEDABAD, NOT being COMPLETED, the SALE advertised to take place on November 1st 1863, WILL BE DEFERRED until January 1st 1864.

W. H. PROPERT,
Acting 1st Assistant Collector in charge.
Ahmedabad, 12th October 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Interest and Responsibility of GHELLA LUCKHUMSY in this firm, ceased from the 27th day of October instant.

OATUMRAM MUNCHARAM & Co.
Bombay, 28th October 1863.

Having retired from the Firm of Oatumram Muncharam & Co., my Interest and Responsibility in it ceased from the 27th October instant.

GHELLA LUCKHUMSY.
Bombay, 28th October 1863.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have conjointly commenced business as Merchants and Commission Agents in Bombay, under the name and style of GHELLABHOY HIRJEE & Co.

HEERJEE BHIMSEY & Co.
SEWJEE NANSEY & Co.
Bombay, Church Gate Street, 20th October 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a 4th Call of Rs. 20 per Share, falls due on the 1st November next, and that a 5th or last Call falls due on the 1st December next, therefore the Shareholders are requested to pay the same at the Office of this Company, in default thereof, interest will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

The Shareholders who have not paid the 2nd and 3rd Calls, are hereby requested to pay the same at the Office of this Company, without any further delay with interest thereon at 9 per cent. for the 2nd Call from 8th September last, and for the 3rd Call from 8th October instant, in default of which, the Shares will be liable to be forfeited to the Company, and whose Shares have been forfeited shall notwithstanding be liable to pay to the Company all Calls owing upon such Shares.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE,
Bombay, 23rd October 1863. Manager.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 5 per Share is made payable on or before 10th November, and a Third Call of Rupees 50 per Share on or before 25th November, proximo, both into the hands of Messrs. Stuart, Stewart and Co.

Any Shares on which the above Calls shall not have been paid within one week from the specified dates will be liable to forfeiture in terms of the 5th Clause of the Preliminary Deed, and if not forfeited, interest on the unpaid Calls will be charged at 12 per cent. per annum.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.
H. SEBEL.
Bombay, October 1863.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

NOTICE.—A Dividend at the rate of Rs. 90 per Share (free of Income Tax) will be paid to the Shareholders at the Office of the Secretary, Church Lane, Fort, on or after the 2nd November next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 26th instant, to 2nd November next, and no Quarter Shares will be converted into whole during the period.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DINSHAW DADABHOY PILA,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 1st October 1863.

NOTICE.—1. There will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Allepey on Friday, the 20th November 1863. (6th Kartega 1039), at 5 P.M., 200 logs more or less of TEAK TIMBER; and at Arroocotty, on the Beach water near Cochin, on Monday the 23rd November, 1863 (9th Kartega 1039) at 7 A.M., 160 logs of TEAK TIMBER, the same being the property of the Honourable Company.

2. The Timber will be put up for sale in lots of 20 logs each, without distinction as to classes, and will be knocked down to the highest bidder.

3. A deposit is required to pay on the day of sale, a deposit equal to one-fourth of the amount of their respective purchases, and the remainder on removal of the Timber.

4. Payment to be made in Government Rupees or in Chuckrams at the rate of 224 to the Rupee.

5. Parties not finding it convenient either to attend the sale at Allepey, or to appoint Agents to represent them on the occasion, are at liberty to forward written Tenders, offering in specific terms the price they are willing to pay, for lots. Tenders will be opened only at the time of sale, and which, parties shall, in the same Tenders, authorize the Sirkar's Conservator to attend at Allepey, for the purpose of the amount of deposit on their respective purchases, in the event of their offers or bids being accepted. The Tenders should be addressed to the Commercial Agent at Allepey and be superscribed "Auction Tender for Teak Timber."

6. The lots to be at the risk of the purchasers from the time they are knocked down to them.

7. The whole of the Timber to be cleared away by the 31st December 1863, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of deposits, and be responsible for such loss as may be incurred on resale of the Timber, and further shall not be entitled to any advantage that may arise therefrom.

8. The Timber will be sold by the superficial or cube kolls. the kole being equal to 24 angooloms or 28½ English inches. The contents of each log will be determined by its actual dimensions with 15 per cent. allowance for defects.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Govt.
Coml. Office, Allepey, 10th October 1863.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description. Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battens, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Waree Bunder.

NAVIGATION, AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain BAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS.
5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

THE PANCHGUNNY SCHOOL COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,000, in 1,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 each.

Directors.

Chairman—The Hon. M. H. Scott, Member of Council, &c.
H. Gamble, Esq., Official Assignee.
The Rev. Francis Gell, Poona.
Herbert Giraud, Esq., M. D., Grant Medical College.
Arthur M. Moore, Esq., Messrs. Blackwell & Co.
John Peet, Esq. M.D., Grant Medical College.
W. Trevor Roper, Esq., Messrs. Lawrence & Co.
The Rev. J. F. Spring, Bombay.
With power to add to their number.

Solicitor—G. S. Judge, Esq.
Hon. Sec.—The Rev. J. J. Franham.

The object of this Company is to provide the means of affording a liberal Christian Education to children, in a healthy locality which shall be easily accessible to their parents

Applications for Shares to be made to Messrs. HOWARD & BROWN, No. 1, Rampart Row.

COFFEE ESTATES IN COORG FOR SALE.

An Estate of about 320 acres in extent, comprising,
100 Acres Coffee, one year old.
30 do. do. planted this year.
150 do. do. fine forest.
40 do. Grass land.

Total. 320 Acres—With Bungalow, Coolie Lines, tools, and large Nurseries.

The elevation of the land is about 4,000 feet, and the Properties within two miles of an excellent Bandy Road.

Also, an Estate of about 200 Acres in extent; containing three Lacs of Superior Coffee plants, of which about
100 Acres are in bearing
70 do. will be in bearing next year.
30 do. are forest and Grass land.

Total 200 Acres—With Superintendent's Bungalow, Lines and tools for 150 men, Bullock Carts and Bullocks.

The elevation of the land is about 3,000 feet, an excellent Public road runs through the Property, and the Streams thereon afford water power sufficient for working Machinery.

For further particulars app ly to
Mangalore, 14th Oct. 1863. R. DAWSART & Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PREMISES IN KURRACHEE.

MESSRS. ROBERT SMALL & Co. are instructed to offer for sale by Public Auction (at the office of Messrs. Gotumram, Gopinath & Co.) at 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of November next, all those extensive eligible BUSINESS PREMISES on the Bunder Road, belonging to Madame Davidson.

The premises are in close proximity to the Railway Station, and the Serai—" a place used by Merchants for storing Cotton, Wool and other Merchandize, from Mooltan, Khorassan, &c., &c.'

The premises comprise a large, well-built, and airy upper-storied Bungalow at present occupied by the "Chartered Bank of India, China and Australia," at a monthly rental of Rupees 150;—two Godowns capable of holding about 8 500 tons of Merchandize; the whole standing in a large Compound containing 11,60 square yards. The present income from the premises is Rs. 400 a month, (*which may be considerably increased*).

The premises are held on a lease for 99 years, and are subject to an *annual rental* of Rs. 90. The lease will expire in 1957.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Gotumram, Gopinath & Co., Bunder Road, or to the Auctioneers at the Mart.

Auction Mart, Kurrachee, 6th August 1863.

Books, &c., for Sale.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY Civil List including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th September 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattarae Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

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Kittoor	" 580 to 590
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BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

Ships.	Commanders.	From
Ida	Wylie	Hongkong 28 Sept.
Arratoon Apcar (s)	Smith	Cheen 3 October.
John Jack Mitchell	Mitchell	Kurrachee 29 Oct.

INTELLIGENCE.

Steamer Pluto, from Hongkong.—Passed the *Arratoon Apcar* (s) Sandheads at the 28th instant.

DEPARTURES.

Ships.	Commanders.	To
Johnstone Castle (s)	Main	Suez.
Chapman	Borland	London.
Bombay Castle (s)	Wadge	Bengal and Hongkong.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

per *Arratoon Apcar*, from Cheen.—Eight Deck.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

per *Bombay Castle* (s), for Bengal and Hongkong.

PORT CLEARANCE.

Sailing vessels cleared for port clearances on Saturday.

Johnstone Castle (s), Main, bound to Suez.
Chapman, B. Borland, bound to London.

COMMENCED LOADING.

Vessels begun to load on Saturday last.—

Carnatic, for Suez.
Hayre.

EXPORTS.

TUESDAY, 21st OCTOBER 1863.

For London.

Cotton, 140 cwt. 12 bs.
cwt. Rajcobloy Dawpad and
cwt. Framjee Sands
cwt. Bhoydhund
cwt. Baloon Baloo
cwt. Robertson Brothers and
cwt. Alladdinbay

350 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee
cwt., Hurridass
cwt., David Sassoon
cwt., Hurridass
cwt., Damjee Hos-
cwt., Lilladhur,
cwt., Sassoon
cwt., Rahimtoola
cwt., Woo-
cwt., Rayees
cwt., Sorabjee
cwt., Suddasook
cwt., Lucknee
cwt., Mul-
cwt., Mothoorass
cwt., Cassiee Poon-

For Hayre.

cotton, 181 cwt., Sorabjee
cotton, 1,750 cwt., Vulljee
40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Moraljee Poon-

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 31.

Hay Captain C. T., Royal Engineer, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 31.

Taylor, Major W., 5th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.
Wray, Major J., Deputy Quarter Master General on duty, to Khandalla and Poona.
Wilson, Lieutenant and Adjutant, R. A. 7th Regiment N. I., on duty from Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—OCT. 31st 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.
2. The Master of Corps in Garrison will be taken as usual at sunrise, on Monday next the 2nd Proximo.
3. The Master of Engineer, Store Lascars, Ordnance, Barracks, Gun-Carriage, and Fire Engine Department will be taken at the Master Tent on the Esplanade by the Brigade Major of the Garrison at the same hour.
4. A Committee composed as follows, will assemble on Monday next the 2nd proximo at 11 A.M. at the Mess-room 18th Regiment N. I., to determine the amount of compensation to be allowed to the Native Troops and followers on account of the high price of grain for the present month:—
President.—Captain Herne, 103rd Regiment.
Members.—One Subaltern 103rd Regiment, and Quarter Master 21st Regiment N.I.
5. The Bombay Marine Canal, Royal Artillery arrived at the Presidency from the General Depot, is permitted to make his own arrangement for passage to New Zealand, and is attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment.
Corporal Cairns and 72nd Highlanders arrived on escort duty with the above soldier is attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment for to-day and will be sent to Khandalla by the evening train, on Monday the 2nd proximo.
6. The undermentioned Garrison Orders para' 3rd dated 20th instant, the Officer Commanding 18th Regiment N. I., will be pleased to direct the Non-Commissioned Officer of the escort of the Nagpur and four Privates therein ordered to attend at the Commissariat Office immediately for instructions.
7. The undermentioned men, arrived at the Presidency on escort duty, are attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment, and will be sent to Sholapore by the evening train on Monday next the 2nd proximo.
Corporal Brenzer. Gunner Storey, Gunner Quinn, Royal Artillery.
8. The Officer Commanding 103rd Regiment has permission to detach Private Thomas Rathborne to Sattara for the purpose of being employed as a Pioneer to No. 10 Company.
Bombay Sunday, 1st November 1863.
Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment, will furnish the Officer for the Castle Guard, also the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 30th October 1863.

It having been resolved by Government that all Warrants issued to Warrant Officers are to be stamped, the fees for the same being levied by the Accountant General the Warrants of all Warrant Officers upon which fees have been levied are to be returned to the Adjutant General of the Army for the purpose of obtaining the stamps affixed to them.

The undermentioned Officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 27th October 1863:—
Major M. J. Bourke, Cadre 31st Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant S. Cooper, 12th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant L. Russell, 16th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant F. M. Segrave, 16th Regiment N. I.

BENGAL.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, 22nd September 1863.

At a District Court Martial re-assembled at Meerut, on Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of August 1863 Private Apprentice James Cox, attached to the Hospital of Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:

CHARGE.—For insubordinate conduct to the prejudice of good order, in having at Meerut, on the 19th of August 1863, left the dispensary during his tour of duty, thereby disobeying the order of Surgeon Major M. B. Gollway, in charge of the Hospital of the 90th Regiment of Light Infantry, with which order he, Hospital Apprentice James Cox, was well acquainted.

FINDING.—The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner, Hospital Apprentice James Cox attached to the Hospital of Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry, is Guilty of the Charge preferred against him.

SENTENCE.—The Court sentences the Prisoner, Hospital Apprentice James Cox, attached to the Hospital of Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry, to be dismissed the service.

C. J. CHAMBERLAIN, Colonel, President.
MEERUT, 27th *August* 1863.
"Approved and Confirmed."
HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.
Simla, 16th *September* 1863.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

Vessels.	Stations.
1. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2. Coromandel	
3. Dalhousie	
4. Goolamar	
5. Hugh Rose	
6. Snake	
7. Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced oading."]

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1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson—Robinson & Co.
1287 Amost Lyne, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
994 Baron Reufrew, Rees—Killick Nixon & Co.
2153 Bates Family, J. Hogg—Bates & Co. (c. l. Sept. 23)
1995 Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
194 Camperdown, Houston—R. Scovell and Co.
1285 Canova, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
1059 Charger, Smyth—Stearns Hobart and Co.
990 City of Brussels, —Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)
899 Edenville, Martin—Peel Cassels & Co.
1091 Elphinstone Greeley—P. Hormusjee Sons (c. l. Sept. 22)
1325 Earcolydon, Wright—Nasmyth & Co.
1303 Flying Venus, H. Litton—A. Bates & Co. (c. l. Oct. 6)
1328 Habsburgh, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
1117 Helen Scott, Cunningham.—Coupland & Co.
1165 India, Guthrie—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 14)
952 Indian Queen, Jay—J. Glover and Co.
1345 Inverman, Grant—Merwanjee Muchissa. (c. l. Oct. 27)
1198 James Smith, Fetvour—Dady Sorabjee & Co.
792 Japanese Thaker—Lyon Brothers & Co.
894 Joshua, Bartlett—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)
855 Lady Havelock, Stevens, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Oct. 2)
713 Mahratta, Wilson—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
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FOR PENANG.

293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nicolls—H. & Sidick. (c. l. Sept. 21)

FOR KURRACHEE.

FOR CALCUTTA.

956 Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co.

FIXED.

84 Ammanatool Currim, Nacoda.
1045 Aginora, Johnson—Cohen & Co.
807 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
Arrogant, Jones (s)—Smith.
Berenice (s), Burns.
438 Bertha et Louise, Le Blanc—Robert Frith & Co.
277 Bostonian, Mackee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan. (For sale.)
534 Bushire Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadoo.
990 City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co.
680 Clyde, Woodnap—E. Bates & Co.
1366 Clutha (s), Gurning.
Corings (s), Coombe.
207 Dadloy, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.
455 Duc de Malacoff, Bourdase—Dossabhoy Cursetjee.
1440 Eliza Wickerson, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
Euphemuse, Profumo.
1920 Elizabeth Ann Bright, Starkey—Lawrence & Co.
633 Faize Allum, Stafford
241 Futte Mahumack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund
894 Futtabool Aziz, Moste.
Futtay Allum.
1168 Glasgow, Taylor.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
200 Gorilla, Hil—Wallace & Co.
560 Govanni Azzopardi, Rugon.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co. (in dock)
Jan Jack Mitchell, Mitchell.
508 Kessuth, J. Bennett.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
624 Maria Gray, Henderson.
Missouri, James Smith—Dady Sorabjee & Co.
397 Muckee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—C. Nathabhoy & Sons.
545 Noma Vidal (s), Ranro—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
Peri, Nacoda.
791 Robina, Coates—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
159 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
Roxana
Satellite.
537 Shah Jehan, Herit.
896 Shen Shah, Gilliam.
1305 Sir John Manderville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
299 Tilly (s), Taunton—B. I. S. N. Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

541 Nepaul, W. Curling.
1496 Malta (s), G. Hyde.
Orissa, Parish.
1350 Pottinger, (laid up.)
1240 Simla, (under repair.)
742 Singapore.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Lowjee Family, Tennant.
655 Loretta, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
638 Sale, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
331 Dover Court, Heigh.
357 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.
FOR MOULMEIN.
599 Anna Henderson, Ginnslie—Fleming & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
349 Lucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.
Voila, (s). Thompson.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of October 21, announced the arrival of the *Clarence Leonie*, Lardit, from Bourbon 14th ● Sept., and *Apelina*, McGay, from London 11th July.
The Telegraph of Oct. 22, announced the arrivals of the *John Chiene*, Kenneer, from Port Louis 22nd Sept.; *Seringapatam*, and *Mary Nicholson*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—October 24, Ship *Moulin*, from Cardiff 18th June.
Do. New Steamer 25, Screw Steamer *Persia* Greg from Bombay
DEPARTURE.—October 25, Screw Steamer *Kurrachee*, to Bombay, via Southern Ports.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

On the 31st October, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Mr. A. M. Gubbay, of a daughter.
At the Adawlut, Surat, on the evening of the 28th October, the wife of Robert Hill Finbey, Esq., C.S., of a son.
At Calcutta, on the 21st October, the wife of L. J. Achard, Esq., of Akyab, of a son.
At Cuttack, on the 19th October, the wife of Mr. John Homer Morris, of a son.
At Palamcottah, on the 16th October, the wife of P. O. Rattigan, Esq., of a daughter.
At Nungumbaccum, on the 24th October, the wife of R. A. Robinson, Esq., of a son.
At Trichinopoly, on the 23rd October, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Coode, 23rd Regt. L. I., of a son.
At Harrackpore, on the 21st, the wife of Captain H. N. Hodgson, 31st Regt. P. N. I., of a son.
At Goruckpoor, on Thursday, the 22nd October, the wife of Frederick E. Elliot, Esq., C. S. of a son.
At Fort Kangra, on the 17th Oct. the wife of Park Sergeant P. W. Switzer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Revd. J. C. Herdman, Charles Seton Guthrie, Colonel, Bengal Engineers, of Scotscraider, Scotland, to Sophia, widow of Henry Inglis, Esq. of Cheera Poonjee, Cossiah Hills, Bengal, and daughter of Major General F. G. Lister, Bengal Army.
At Mussoorie, on the 20 th October, by the Revd. H. Smith, D. D. Henry Caulfield, Lieutenant, late 4th European Light Cavalry, to Susan Harriet, eldest daughter of General G. Campbell, R. A
At Lucknow, Christ Church, on the 21st October, by the Revd Millward Burge, Lieutenant-Colonel H. LeGeyt Bruce, Royal Horse Artillery, to Alice, youngest daughter of the late P. Alexander Chalmers, Bengal Army.

DEATHS.

On the 8th October, at No. 8 Grant Buildings, at the residence of her brother Mr. James Irvine, Bombay Mint, Ellen Thompson relict of the late Mr. W. Thompson, aged 27 years.
At Calcutta, on the 20th October, Harold, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Peri Agabeg, aged 2 years and 2 months.
At Fyzabad, on the morning of the 22nd instant, Ensign William Angir Brock, 35th Regiment, of heart disease.
At Poona, on the 30th October, the infant son of P. McLaughlin, Esq., Senior Barrack Master, aged one year, and four months.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on SATURDAY, the 14th November 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

Via Marseilles. Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	*Via Southampton.* Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 " "	0 13 4	" 0 8 0
" 2 " "	1 0 8	" 1 0 0
" 3 " "	2 8 0	" 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th November 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.
Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde per steamer *Tilly* will be closed THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

MAILS FOR CARWAR, &c.

The Mails for Carwar, (late Sadashewgurh) Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam, per steamer *Penang*, will be closed on FRIDAY next, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, GUADEL, &c.

The Mails for Kurrachee, Muscat, Guadel, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Busora, per steamer *Coringa*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

MAILS FOR CARWAR, (LATE SADASHEWGURH.)

The Mails for Carwar, (late Sadashewgurh), per steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 10 o'clock A.M.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *viâ* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

CALENDAR — NOV.—1863.

Last Quarter	Tuesday	3d. 8h.	25.1m. P.M.
New Moon	Wednesday	11d. 0h.	50.4m. P.M.
First Quarter	Wednesday	18d. 1h.	56.2m. A.M.
Full Moon	Wednesday	25d. 1h.	52.5m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun Fire.
			h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	2	All Souls.	6 2	5 26	2 56	3 19	Date 30th October. Time—5h. 0m. 10s. l.
Tues	3	Holy Well Day.	6 2	5 25	3 41	4 6	
Wed.	4	Daybreak at 4h. 47m	6 3	5 25	4 37	5 11	
Thurs.	5	Papist, C.—Gunpowder Plot.	6 3	5 24	5 49	6 26	
Fri.	6	Leonard, Cf.	6 4	5 24	7 2	7 36	
Sat.	7	Twilight ends at 6h. 40m. [Trinity.	6 4	5 23	8 8	8 37	
Sun	8	23d Sunday after	6 5	5 22	9 3	9 10	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 2nd—Insurrection at Cabool, 1841.—Destructive hurricane at Bombay, 1854.
Tuesday 3rd.—Long Parliament sat, 1640.—Second Canadian Rebellion, 1838.
Wednesday 4th.—
Thursday 5th.—Gunpowder Plot, 1605.—French Chambers dissolved, 1857.—Battle of Inkerman, 1854
Friday 6th.—Princess Charlotte died, 1817.—Riots in Montreal, 1837.
Saturday 7th.—First Newspaper published, 1665.
Sunday 8th.—Milton died, 1674.—Destruction of Cabool by the British, 1841.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Oct. 20	KURRACHEE	Oct. 24
AGRA	Oct. 27	LAHORE	Oct. 24
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 20	LONDON	Oct 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Oct. 7	MADRAS	Oct. 27
BANGALORE	Oct. 21	MALTA	Oct. 9
CALCUTTA	Oct. 23	MEERUT	Oct. 27
CAPE	Aug 3	OUDH	Oct. 24
CEYLON	Oct. 16	PUNJAUB	Oct. 17
COCHIN	Oct 14	PENANG	Sept 20
DELHI	Oct. 24	RANGOON	Sept. 16
FRANCE	Oct. 6	SUEZ	Oct. 4
HONGKONG	Sept. 11	SINGAPORE	Sept. 16

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1863.

THE *Englishman* says :—

"The new uniform regulations for the cavalry and infantry of the Native army have been finally sanctioned and passed; and those applicable to the former branch of the service will appear immediately; there being, we believe, some unavoidable delay or hitch in the final arrangement as to some portions of the infantry costume and equipments. We are glad to hear that the splendour and expense which characterised the dress of most, if not all, of our irregular cavalry regiments will, by the new regulations, be peremptorily curtailed; and that, although the colours of these corps will, as heretofore, be different, the cost of all will be pretty much the same.

THE *Lahore Chronicle*:—

"We hear from Umbeylah, under date the 22nd instant, that Sir Meville Chamberlain's force had halted there to allow the baggage, supplies, and rear guard to come up, the road being so bad that their progress had been much retarded. The Bonair people are assembled in force at the mouth of the Pass which penetrates the Gurzoo range, facing Umbeylah, and it is doubtful whether or not they propose disputing the passage of our troops through the hills, but as their minds have been much excited by the fanatics (whose papers have fallen into our hands) it is highly probable Sir Neville will be driven to the necessity of shedding blood before arriving at his destination."

The Delhi Gazette :—

"OUR Cabool letter received this morning too late to give in to-day's issue, brings intelligence from 5th to 12th October. There is nothing very striking. The sons of the late Ameer seem bent on making their fortunes by oppression in the different provinces allotted to them.

Ameer Shere Allee Khan has discharged about four thousand newly engaged troops in Cabool, and is paying off the arrears of the Heerat troops. The Ameer is trying his best to conciliate his rebellious brothers Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan is screwing out money from the Candaharees by oppression. Mahomed Shurreef Khan is encouraging the Heeratees and the neighbouring tribes to revolt. Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan has sent another Vakeel with the Bookhara ambassadors to Cabool, where they were expected daily. Mohamed Auzim Khan is continuing to strengthen his fort and making warlike preparations."

THE Bombay Government has at last mustered courage to grapple with the Report of the Director of Public Instruction on Education in the Bombay Presidency, for the year 1861-62.

Mr. Howard's report is dated 20th October 1862, and the Resolution of Government on the Report is dated the 5th ultimo, exactly a year after the Report was sent in. There is no doubt very much in Mr. Howard's report requiring much consideration, but the Government resolution shows very little: there is nothing in the twenty-six paragraphs of which it is composed, but might readily have been hit off at a sitting, after a perusal of Mr. Howard's more elaborate and thoughtful despatch, submitting the Report: certainly there is nothing in the manner of handling the important subject which the resolution considers, to excuse the inexplicable delay that has taken place, before submitting the report to the public.

We can only at present take a very cursory glance at a large book which has but just been placed in our hands, but there is much to interest our readers in the most rapid survey of Mr. Howard's summary of the report and the Government resolution thereon. The summary statistics of the year reported on, as given in the Report, show a total of Schools of all Grades maintained, aided, or inspected by Government, in the British Territory and Political Districts under the Bombay Government, as follows:—

Schools	817
Scholars	51,852

These statistics as compared with the year 1860-61 shew an increase of

Schools	28
Scholars	6,284

On these statistics, the Director of Public Instruction "ventures to say, they may be regarded as on the whole satisfactory." We are sorry we cannot agree with him. With an organised educational department and all the elaborate machinery and appliances which belong to it, in existence for more than nine years, with all the eclat of being a Government institution, and having the aid of Government influence, we consider the progress thus far made, anything but satisfactory. If these statistics referred to Bombay only we should consider them unsatisfactory, but when we consider that they embrace the entire presidency they are miserable. Inspectors may be doing the work of mere inspection of the teaching given in existing schools well; but they are doing nothing for the spread of education itself, and if their duties are confined to the mere examination of schools we consider this to be very common work indeed for persons holding such a position in this country.

The progress of English Education seems to us most unsatisfactory: we cannot go into statistics or minute details at present; but let us just take the statistics on this point from the report of the Central Division of the presidency, which includes Bombay, the Collectorates of Poona, Tanna, and Ahmednuggur, with an area of 22,672 square miles, and a population,—after our rule of thumb mode of reckoning—of 3,086,516, and in this large extent of country with a population considerably exceeding that of Scotland, what do our readers suppose is the extent of English Education including Government English Schools, and English schools aided by Government? Why there are just 18 schools and 2,967 scholars! Let it not be forgotten that Bombay itself is included in the list. Taking English and Vernacular schools together, we find on this, the most favourable example that can be taken in the Bombay Presidency, that there were on the 30th April 1862 just 270 schools and 16,803 scholars. In the face of such results, in a period of nearly forty years,—for it is little short of that period, since under Mountstuart Elphinstone, we have had Government education under one form or another,—the Director of Public Instruction and the Government together, so far as their share in the matter is concerned, instead of looking on the present state of things as satisfactory, should rather cover themselves with sackcloth in token of mourning for the little progress that has been made.

In the face of such a state of things the simplicity of the language of Government in the first paragraph of its resolution, when it speaks of the report as having "the interest which must always attach to a document which avoiding indiscriminate laudation, seeks fairly to represent the state of Education in a Presidency,"—is at least amusing. Mr. Howard considers "the achievements of Government schools" as tested by the University examinations to be "deplorable," as indeed they are; but the Educational statistics of the Presidency as guaged in the Director's report, after the incessant talk there has been, are still more so. There cannot be great merit in "avoiding indiscriminate laudation," when it is difficult to show Education in Bombay under any other aspect than, to use the language of the Government resolution, "still a struggle."

Some unfortunate "zealous Inspector," has nearly got himself snuffed out by Mr. Howard's easy quiet, sneer, at the simple zeal that could exalt the importance of village schools so much, as to consider them a means for the diffusion of "enlightenment and civilization!" "Nothing short" says Mr. Howard "of a complete college course puts a native of India on to the same level with an Englishman of average education. But when we consider the darkness in which the people are plunged, it may be said that the rudiments of genuine knowledge that are given by a village school produce what comparatively is enlightenment. For instance, a boy who knows that the world is a globe, and travels round the sun, is really enlightened, by the side of the Moslem who believes the earth to be square, or the Hindoo whose cosmical notions are based on the incredible rubbish taught in the Puranic books. Our village schools do therefore, cherish the germs of civilization, and they will play a more and more useful part in proportion as they are brought into closer connexion with higher education."

The moral elevation of no nation on earth was ever yet effected by a mere "College course." Other means besides that, will certainly be needed before the native of India is placed on the level of "the Englishman with average education" whatever that may mean. What a small proportion of the Englishmen who are the bones and sinews of English national life, know any thing by experience of a "college course," and the greatest Englishmen that ever came to India,—the men who have done most for it by their work and the example of their lives,—were never in the days of their own teaching, within a college door. A "College course" is good, but it is not everything—and we had better *cant* less in this lofty strain, and do honest work efficiently in a more humble way, if we really desire to see the Hindoos as a people brought to a true appreciation of the value of a "College course" such as it is; and, what is by no means the same thing, but better and higher,—to have the desire which Goethe says ought to spring from all true culture—resolutely to live in the whole, the good, and the true. To have that desire planted through the instrumentality of our educational machinery in the minds of the Hindoo youth is an end worth any amount of labour to attain. It will be difficult to reach it under any circumstances; but if we make light of Village schools, it is an end that will be unattainable. If the Corinthian pillar of Education is to be treated as the foundation, the superstructure we are endeavouring to raise, will topple sooner or later about our ears.

Mr. Howard speaks in terms of hearty admiration, of Sir A. Grant's "remarkably vigorous administration," as principal of the Elphinstone College; and his language on this point is endorsed in graceful terms in the Government resolution, and will be heartily concurred in by all who take an interest in, and are acquainted with what is doing in the higher education, which is the great work of the College and the University. We cannot, on the present occasion do more than refer to the report of the Elphinstone College, but it gives ample evidence of College work of the best sort being vigorously done there.

There is one branch of the College teaching, and that the most important, regarding which we have great doubts, whether the best course is followed and that is the History teaching. As to the excellence of the *manner* in which history is taught at the College we have no doubt, but as regards the choice of *matter* we have grave doubts of the wisdom that is displayed. We see by the report before us that

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 31st October 1863.

BROACH.—Fine wind easterly.
BULSAR.—Fair.
CANNANORE.—Fair.
GAILLE.—Cloudy and calm. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Fair wind east light.
KOLAPORE.—Fair S.W.
MADRAS.—Fine S. W. Ther. 83. Bar. 30.16.
PAUMBEN.—Calm and Cloudy. Ther. 86.
SURAT.—Cool morning, sultry day wind northerly.

L A W.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal on Tuesday the 3rd of November 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON BLE MR. JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

For Judgment.

299 Mooljet Goculdass *vs.* Jamsetjee Cursetjee and others.

Cause for trial late Supreme Court file.

Kessowjee Lalljee *vs.* Johareemull Dulsookroy.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

136 Dulsookroy Ramlall *vs.* Geeleeram N.nackram.
447 Burforjee Framjee Patell *vs.* The B. B. & C. I. R. Company.
508 Muthoojee Dhurrumsey *vs.* Dossa Kirpall and another.

JOHN MARRIOTT, Deputy Registrar.
Prothonotary's Office, the 31st of October 1863.

A PROPOSITION FOR THE MAIN DRAINAGE OF THE NATIVE TOWN AND FORT OF BOMBAY.

(Continued from the Bombay Gazette, October 30.)

76. In the last Mortuary Report, page 8, it is stated that "the increase of population during the last eleven years lies between the limits of ·92 and 3·73 per cent. per annum," and assuming that the increase has been three per cent. per annum, which accords sufficiently well with Dr. Leith's lowest assumption in 1857,* we have a population at present of say 675,000 souls; and we may certainly assume the prospective population, 30 years hence, as likely to be at least 1,000,000. Taking then Liebig's statement that the average quantity of night soil produced by a town population is about a quarter of a pound per day each,† we have, for the prospective quantity of night soil to be thrown into the harbour, 250,000 lbs. per day, and taking the specific gravity of the soil to be considerably more than that of water, or say 65 lbs. per foot cube, the daily prospective cubic measurement will amount to 3,800 cubic feet per day; or say about four times the quantity discharged at present.

77. But it must be noted that this increased quantity will not be as at present, concentrated; it will be diluted with Vehar water—the whole of which, so far as the house service and subterraneous waste go, should eventually find its way into the sewers, which after every allowance for defective house drainage, evaporation, and absorption, will, what with regular supply and waste, amount to at least 20 gallons per head per day; or on the prospective population rather more than 2,000,000 cubic feet. That is to say the night soil‡ to the whole sewage will be about as 1 to 775.

78. Having we think established the general locality of the outfall, we have now to settle the two remaining points; the level of gravitating sewers at outfall, and minimum inclination of gravitating sewers.

79. In designing an entirely new plan of sewerage for a metropolitan town, it would be most mistaken economy to admit any but the most perfect attainable arrangements to a place in the general scheme: and first as regards the minimum mean inclination, referring always to the gravitating sewers.

80. We of course can, in this preliminary report, give only an approximate minimum inclination. It is well known that the great desideratum in a sewer, is such a minimum velocity as shall prevent the formation of deposit. Sewage water holds in mechanical suspension large quantities of solid filth, the actual quantity in any particular water varying with the locality which produces the later. But whatever may be the quantity suspended, the perfection of the suspension depends entirely on the water being in motion. A certain velocity will effectually remove from a sewer the heaviest matter which can be brought into it: a velocity slightly less will permit these heavier particles to sink to the bottom of the channel: a velocity still less will deposit matter of less weight; while in a stagnant canal the whole of the suspended material will be deposited.

81. The velocity which experience has found sufficient to prevent deposit in sewers, in England, is 2½ feet per second, during the period of maximum sewage flow; while it is found inexpedient to increase the flow beyond 4 feet per second on account of the wear from increased friction.§

82. The velocity of all streams in open channels, which sewers under normal conditions must be considered, depends on the ratio between the inclination of the surface, and the hydraulic depth of the stream, the latter being the transverse area of the flowing water, divided by the wetted perimeter of the channel. By a proper adjustment of these quantities, the velocity of flow can be regulated according to circumstances. Thus a shallow channel requires considerably more inclination to ensure equal velocity, than a deep one, the quantity of fluid being the same; and conversely the deep channel will give equal velocity with less inclination than the shallow one.

83. In the oviform sewer, the one now universally adopted the contracted dimensions at the sole economise the fall to the greatest possible extent. Various formulæ were laid down by the Board of Health‖ for the uniform minimum inclination of sewers under all circumstances. We need hardly observe, that referring to the foregoing paragraph, the inclination of sewers may vary according to the depth of the sewage flow, almost within any limits.

A common street or court drain should no doubt rarely, if ever, have a less gradient than 1 in 240 ¶ the head sewers of large systems may judiciously have steeper falls even than this; while the outfall sewers of a system where the accumulated sewage forms an enormous body of liquid may be laid in only slightly varying from a dead level.

A uniform *velocity*, not a uniform *slope*, is the object to be aimed at.

84. In illustration of our meaning we may refer to the new main drainage of London, originally designed by Messrs. Forster, Bazalgette, and Haywood, Engineers to the Metropolitan and City Commission of Sewers respectively, and the greatest authorities on the subject in the world. The northern high level intercepting sewer, discharging by gravitation, and eight miles in length, starts at the head with a gradient of 1 in 240, being at the spot 4 feet and 6 inches in diameter; but at the outfall where the accumulated sewage and rainfall of 14 square miles has to be discharged, its diameter becomes 12 feet, and its inclination only 1 in 1,500.** These inclinations and diameters are for main sewers only, and it is with *main* sewers alone that our present report is connected.

85. Applying the foregoing hydraulic principles to Bombay, we have arrived at the conclusion that it will not be advisable to use a less *mean* inclination for the gravitating sewers than 1 in 500. We of course do not profess to have ascertained with any degree of minuteness the maximum sewage flow to be provided for, nor the exact capacity of sewer to carry off storm waters,—for which purpose all the gravitating sewers should be designed,—but we have gone as far into the matter as our time permitted, and we are convinced our conclusion is nearly accurate.

86. We will give one case as illustrating the mode in which we have obtained it. The gravitating sewer which we shall directly propose for the south of the native town, receives a large branch from the north near Butchor Street (*Vide* Map No. 4). These two sewers united, drain an urban area of 212 acres, a suburban are of 164 acres, and a vacant area of 115 acres; these measurements being approximate only. Taking the prospective population over this district to be 600 per acre for urban area, and 200 per acre for the suburban area, we calculate, on the basis of the water supply, that the ordinary amount of sewage to be discharged at the point of junction of the two sewers will be about 3,000,000 gallons per day; or re-ducing to cubic feet and considering one-half the total quantity to pass off in eight hours (the period of maximum sewage flow), we obtain a discharge of (say) 12 cubic feet per second.

87. Again, adopting Eytelwein's formula of

$$V = \sqrt{RS}$$

Where

R = hydraulic mean depth,
S = absolute fall in two miles,
V = mean velocity (theoretical);

we find that an oviform sewer 6·6 × 3·0, and running about one third full, at our inclination of 1 in 500, will discharge,—applying a most liberal co-efficient for loss of velocity by friction, which in this country, where there is no rainfall in the sewers for (8) eight months, is much greater than in England—about 14 cubic feet in a second, the mean velocity being over 3 feet per second.

88. It will not be expected that we should go into more detailed calculations here, but we trust we have said enough to show that we are not speaking at random. The sewer we have just referred to will, so far as we can see now, have an inclination of about 1 in 250 at its head, 1 in 500 along its central portions, and about 1 in 750 at outfall. For the purposes of this Report therefore we shall assume the mean inclination of 1 in 500 for the *main* gravitating sewers.

89. To avoid returning to the subject, we may here mention that the mean inclination of the main low level sewers is taken at 1 in 750. Owing to the larger area drained by them a considerable flattening of their gradients is practicable near the outfall, and a detailed investigation may prove that a less mean inclination even than we have taken, will be sufficient to secure the necessary velocity.

90. We have now to consider the levels of soles of gravitating sewers with reference to low water-mark; and we premise that we take this level of sole, not at the lower edge of a foreshore, but at the town limits. That is to say the actual *outfall* of the sewer in reference to the levels, we consider to be that point at which it reaches the outside of the urban area: covering sewers in down to low water-mark, does not extend the outfall as regards the upper parts of the sewer.

91. We have been at some pains in abstracting and tabulating the detailed registers of two years' tides, 1856 and 1858, and among other results, we find that in any year there may be anticipated about

21	Tides over	17	feet above low water.
80	,,	16	,, ,,
169	,,	15	,, ,,
298	,,	14	,, ,,
633	,,	12	,, ,,

The difference between this last number and the total yearly tides, representing the number below the 12 feet marked.

92. Now it is almost impossible to over-estimate the great advantage of always having the outfall of a sewer as free from backwater as possible. Even when the sewage is not ponded up by the use of penstocks, to keep out the tidal water, the mere presence of a body of quiescent water extending for three or four thousand feet up a sewer, and offering as it does a great resistance to the ordinary sewage flow, is a radical mistake in sewer construction. The sewage flow where it meets the tidal water at any considerable distance from outfall, is immediately retarded, and within a very short distance completely arrested. It is difficult to give any positive statements on this head, as we are not aware of any experiments ever having been made to determine it; but there can be no doubt that all downward flow is arrested almost immediately. Deposit of course commences and proceeds rapidly, and by the time the tide has ebbed—ebbed gradually be it recollected—the sewage has regained its normal rate of flow, a thin layer of deposit has been formed in the sewer, to which each succeeding tide will add.

93. This reasoning is of still more force, when the sewage is ponded up artificially and the tidal water not admitted.

93A. This would point to the necessity of laying all outfalls at extreme high water-mark: and there can no doubt such should be the rule wherever it can possibly be applied.

94. On the other hand, the peculiar site of Bombay renders any such rule utterly inapplicable. If all the gravitating sewers were to be at high water-mark, 15/16ths of the sewage of the native town would require pumping. Our choice therefore, in Bombay, is restricted to the least of two evils; or rather we have to decide to what extent it is possible to reduce the pumping area, without at the same time constructing the gravitating sewers in such a manner as shall render their action radically imperfect.

95. After devoting a good deal of thought to this subject, we have arrived at the conclusion that the minimum depth at which it is advisable to lay the soles of our gravitating sewers at outfall, is 2 feet below ordinary, or the 15 feet high water-mark; or 13 feet above low water-mark. Any conclusion of this kind, depending as it does, in the absence of accurate knowledge, on the importance which any individual judgment may assign to the various steps in the argument, cannot of course be demonstrated to be correct. We offer it with some little hesitation. We should infinitely prefer taking ordinary high water-mark as our minimum depth, and had originally adopted it. But this would so gravely affect the pumping area that we reluctantly abandoned it for our present datum.

96. With sole at 2 feet below *ordinary* high water-mark, the *extreme* backwater in a sewer at 1 in 5,00 would be,—for 21 tides in the year,—2,000 feet in length, with a mean depth of 4 feet at outfall, and average duration of 1½ hour.

The smallest quantity of backwater would be, in the same sewer, a length of 250 feet, a mean depth at outfall of 6 inches, and a mean duration of ½ hour for 200 tides in the year. The total number of tides which would cause backwater in the sewer would be about 400. The general *average* of backwater in the sewer would be, on six different heights of tide 1,050 feet in mean length, two feet mean depth, on sole at outfall, a mean duration of over three quarters of an hour, about 400 times a year; and we conceive that it would be highly inscientific and injurious to increase this average by further lowering the outfall. Our own opinion, as before stated, goes to the reverse operation.

97. We have now approximately solved our three fundamental problems. We have settled that—1*st*, The outfall should be in the harbour; 2*nd*. The depth of sole at outfall (2) two feet below ordinary high water-mark; 3*rd*. The minimum mean inclination should be 1 in 500 for the gaviting sewers, 1 in 750 for those at a low level.

98. Before proceeding to apply these principles, practically, to the sewerage of the town, we may pause a moment to notice, generally only, the subject of applying sewage water as manure in Bombay. Independently of the cost of supplying liquid sewage on a systematic plan of distribution, which method, on a very small scale has been disposed of effectually some years ago,—we are of opinion that the habits and ideas of Hindoo cultivators would require considerable education before they would to any great extent adopt it. It is furthermore a question whether years must not elapse before such valuable crops could be cultivated as would enable the cultivators to pay a covering rent for the use of the sewage water, during the whole of which period the first cost of the distributary apparatus would remain a heavy charge on the Municipal or Government Treasuries.

Again during four months of the year, the water at present thrown on the land about Bombay is more than sufficient to saturate it to the utmost, and during the whole of the rains, therefore the sewage would run to waste at some outfall, for raising it to which all appliances must be provided in addition to distributary apparatus for use during the fair season.

Finally the distribution of liquid sewage as manure in large quantities, and without creating nuisance, has never yet been proved possible; and any such attempt would establish a most noisome process directly to windward of the populous suburb of Chinchpogly and the large villages about Parell.

99. Having we believe cleared our ground so far, we now proceed to describe our special design with some precision, and also to notice various alternatives which we have examined and rejected for reasons to be given. We deal first with the native town from the Esplanade to our line No. 3 (in paragraph 6), leaving Mazagon, the Fort, and Malabar Hill, until we have dealt with the more important locality.

100. We must now refer to Maps No. 3 and 4, both of them to the same scale and of the same portions of the town. The levels we have been forced to adopt are those taken by Mr. Fairbairn in 1858: a skeleton set only, to supplement which, in order to determine the various contour with some approach to accuracy, we have personally taken a number of trial levels ourselves.

101. All these levels are reduced to a datum 100 feet below a B.M. on the steps of the Town Hall. The reduced level of extreme high water-mark is 89·03; that of ordinary (15 feet) high water-mark is 86·03; that of low water mark 70·78.

Map No. 2 shows in one view the general arrangement for the whole town in red lines, including the special design for Malabar Hill.

Map No. 3 shows the approximate contour lines at red: levels 90·00; 94·00; 96·00; 98·00; 100·000; 102·000; and 104·00; and where the crest of a ridge exceeds the level of this extreme contour the heights (red: lev.) of the extreme points are marked in red figures.

Map No. 4 shows the approximate lines of high and low level sewers proposed for the Native Town, together with the separate drainage areas, coloured respectively red and green. The high level sewers are indicated by full blue lines.

Map No. 5 shows the main sewers proposed for the Fort in full blue lines. None of the alternative lines have been shown in any of the maps, but our short description of them can readily be followed on Map No 3.

102. For the native town then we propose the following lines of main sewers.

(To be Continued.)

* Mortuary Report, 1857, p. 9.
† Each individual, not each adult male.
‡ Not the total solid matter in suspension. This, as will be afterwards shown, will probably reach a ratio 1 to 4 or 500.
§ C. Engineers' Journal, 1854 and 1858.
‖ Experiments by Referees on Metropolitan Main Drainage see E. journal, 1857, p. 295.
¶ Minutes of Information, 1852.
** The Board of Health's Minimum.

POONA.

WE understand that Major Mignon, who was recently appointed as Assistant Commissary General, to the Poona Division, is about to proceed to England on medical certificate. At present there being no qualified officer to perform the duties of the Assistant Commissary General available, Major Lucas, the Deputy Commissary General will remain in Poona in charge of the office, until relieved by some other officer, in every probability Captain, M. W. Willoughby who is now in England, and whose leave shortly expires, will, on his return to India, relieve Major Lucas.—*Observer, Oct* 31.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

SIR Robert Montgomery, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, returned to the capital of the province yesterday afternoon. His Honor was escorted from Shahdrah by the district Officers, including Messrs. Egerton, Hall, Saunders, Powell, Miller and others, and was received at the front of the Exhibition building by a guard of honor composed of the 1st Punjab Volunteers under command of Captain Higgins. His Honor held a levee at Government House this morning which was numerously attended.—*Lahore Chronicle Oct.* 24.

WE are assured that we made a mistake in our issue of the 17th instant in giving to an accomplished A. D. C. the credit of being the *first* man who has passed in Pushtoo. Lieutenant James Browne, of the Bengal Engineers, passed in the language at Peshawur last June, and consequently stands first on the list.—*Id.*

WE understand that the Officer at the head of the Public Works Department, in the Punjab, entertains a well-founded dread of the safety of the Grand Trunk Road hence to Peshawur, and therefore very judiciously decided to travel from Rawul Pindee to Lahore in a conveyance drawn by those sure-footed, easy-going beasts of burden, bullocks. The head of the Government, we understand, with more courage than discretion, came in a carriage drawn by horses on that most unsafe thoroughfare, and was not more than eighteen hours on the road. We have no record of the exact number of Christians who have been killed and injured owing to the dangerous state of this road, but they have been numerous.

A Lieutenant Governor killed by the up-setting of a dak carriage, or a Judicial Commissioner's neck broken by a locomotive getting off the rails, would effect good in two ways. Roads would be improved, and greater care exercised in future, and in the mean time promotion now stagnant would be lively.—*Id.*

The following remarks have been sent us by a valued correspondent:—

We are in receipt of news from the frontier up to the 22nd instant.

The force was ready to descend into the Ohumba valley on the 23rd, if the baggage and rear guard came up in time to allow of the movement.

In the meantime a patrol was sent on ahead as far as Kogha.

The roads which are the beds of mountain torrents are very difficult for the large stock of *impedimenta* that usually attends an European force, and render it a question whether European troops should be used much in these expeditions.

The greatest circumspection is required from the threatening attitude of the Bonairwalls who have gathered in force at the mouth of the Pass leading from, or into, their country.

Intercepted letters have been brought into camp in which the fanatics have tried to excite suspicion in the minds of the Bonair people as to our ultimate intentions in regard to their country, and a terrible temptation is offered to these born and bred plunderers in the long line of baggage that has to pass under their very noses.

In entering the hills, the Bonairwalls are on the left front of our army, and as it will move towards the Indus they will be on our left rear, which makes them far from agreeable neighbours. The Bonairwalls are, next to the Swattees, the most numerous troops on that portion of the Peshawur frontier, and are by far the bravest. A good number are in our service, and now and then they may be found seeking employment as far south as Lahore.—*Id.*

CEYLON.

(The Overland Colombo Observer, October 16.)

Now that we have entered on season 1863-64, so far as our export trade is concerned, the interest generally excited regarding the results towards the close of the commercial year, may be expected to die away,—until the figures representing the current export enable us to make a respectable comparison with previous seasons. A taole received from the Chamber of Commerce bringing the comparative exports up exactly to 30th September, shews that an addition must be made for the cargo of the *Josephine* (which cleared from Colombo for London on the 30th,) to the figures given in our last for season 1862-63. Instead of 579,758 cwts of plantation coffee, and 203,635 native, making a total of 783,393,—the figures should run: plantation 582,528; native 204,973; total 787,501; or, adding the cargoes of coffee taken by the *Adelia* and *Alphonsine Irma* not included in this table, we have a total export of 790,133 cwts. This, of course, makes the comparisons between the different seasons all the more in favor of the past one, the figures for which are now in excess of the greatest previous export by 157,274 cwts.—In like manner the export of cinnamon during 1862-63 must be increased to 804,946 lbs.; cocoanut oil to 134,043 cwts. (largely in advance of the export for any of the last few years); plumbago to 43,152 cwts.; and coir yarn to 36,709 cwts.—The following is the amended abstract of the total export of Coffee:—

	Plantation.	*Native.*	*Total.*
1 ship for LONDON with ...cwts.....	2,770	1,338	4,108
Total to 30th Sept. 1863, cwts. 582,528	204,973		* 787,501
do. do. 1862, ,, 414,228	170 824		585,122
Cwts...168.230	34,149		202.379
Increase all through,			

* Exclusive of 1 903 cwts. by *Adela* from Galle, and 729 cwts. by *Alphonsine Irma* from Colombo.

The distribution of the above export is shown as follows:—

DISTRIBUTION OF COFFEE: CROP EXPORTED FROM CEYLON, FROM 1ST OCT. 1862 TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

Places.	*Plantation.*	*Native.*	*Total.*
London..... ,,	561,853	159,362	719.155
Falmouth..... ,,	296	5,904	6,200
New York..... ,,	,,	10, 03	10 503
Fernanmbo..... ,,	490	5.664	6,064
Gibraltar..... ,,	1,484	5,223	6,707
Bordeaux..... ,,	3 6 6	9,257	9 9·3
Belleisle..... ,,	,,	8 8.8	8,828
Melbourne..... ,,	6,795	1,39	8,038
Sydney..... ,,	4,715	166	4,881
Adelaide..... ,,	3,339	149	3.548
Mauritius..... ,,	,,	3,674	3,674
Total.....	582,528	0,973	787,501

In our next we shall give the table of exports for the seasons ended 10th October, from 1849 to 1863. This table is so far more accurate in that it includes coffee exported in small vessels of which the Chamber of Commerce return takes no note, while it excludes all coffee not the produce of Ceylon,

Meanwhile we append the statement of export for the first fortnight of the current season, by which it will be seen that three vessels have left Colombo for London with a total of 15,989 cwts. plantatation and 4,109 native coffee.

	Plantation.	*Native.*	*Total*
3 ships for LONDON from 1st to 15th October 1863 with cwts.....	15,999	4,109	20,108
do. 1862	8,0 5	6,758	15,4 3
Cwts...	7,324	2,649	4,645
	Increase	Decrease	Increas

DISTRIBUTION OF COFFEE CROP EXPORTED FROM CEYLON, FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1863, TO 15TH OCTOBER 1863.

Places.	*Plantat ons.*	*Native.*	*Total.*
LONDON cwt...	15,999	4 109	29,068

The local events of the past fortnight have been few and common-place. The departure of the 50th Regiment in the *Himalaya* for New Zealand excited some little attention; but no public demonstration of any kind was made in connection with the season. The 2nd battalion of the 25th (King's own Borderers,) have now settled down into their quarters; and although it is not our practice to speak disparagingly of any behind their backs, still we cannot help congratulating ourselves that the new body of troops, as we know, are likely to set a better example before the natives of this island than their predecessors did. A contemporary has brought proper to inadvert on what he is pleased to call, unkind remarks of ours in last summary respecting the men of the 50th regiment. We are not accustomed to flatter, or conceal the truth, and the correctness of our statement will be owned by every unbiassed individual in the community—our information came indirectly from an official source only a few months before.

The business performed by the Legislative Council lately has been principally of a routine character Is forwarding and passing the different Bills through the various stages. The Land Registration Ordinance—perhaps the most important piece of legislation of the present, as indeed of many of the preceding sessions,—has now been read a third time and passed; while the Compulsory Vaccination Bill may also be considered disposed of to all intents and purposes. The Governor's assent has been given to the Merchant Shipping, and Supplementary Supply Bills. The attention of Council has been called to the Roads Department, and a strong attack made upon the respected head of that branch of the service, by Mr. Thompson, in connection with a Petition presented oy him regarding the non-completion of a road in the districts of Wallapane and Maturatta.—We have also had a slight discussion on the insurance of the *Pearl*, which the Government thinking to do a clever thing, have taken into their own hands, by investing the sum formerly paid to an insurance office in the Oriental Bank at interest, as a sinking-fund. This system of insurance, however advantageous it may seem on first sight, has been unmistakeably shown by Mr. Wall, to be based on any but sound commercial principles.

We have good reason to believe that the financial condition of Ceylon is all that could be desired. Before the close of the present session of the Legislative Council, Sir Charles MacCarthy will be enabled, once more to congratulate the Colony upon the satisfactory state of the Revenue and the steady increase of Trade. The amount of receipts estimated for 1863, including the Pearl Fishery, was £765,650 which would give £382,825 for the first six months of the year, whereas the amount realized is, we hear, above £ 500,000, shewing an increase of £ 118,000 for the first half-year which we need scarcely say, is very opportune. At the close of the year, we fully expect that the increase will reach £ 150,000. The principal items of increase are the Customs, which shewed an advance of £ 34,000; Land sales £ 20,000; Land Revenue £ 10,000; Stamps £ 5,000; Tolls and Arrack Rents £ 20,000, &c.

We only hope that this satisfactory state of affairs will induce the Government, to be more liberal and energetic in works of acknowledged public utility. It is needless to say that every day's experience fully establishes the fact, that an increased expenditure on Roads, produces a corresponding increase in the Revenue. In this respect we fully agree with the late Governor, when he said that a wise liberality should be the principle to guide the future administration of this rising Colony.

The Colonial Secretary is at present, and has been for some days back, confined to his residence owing to a sprain of the foot; but we are glad to learn the accident is not a serious one and that the honourable gentleman may be shortly expected to resume his duties.

We are glad to report since our last, the re-arrival of our Railway Contractor in the steamer *John Bright* with 400 coolies from Bombay, and also with a quantity of Railway plant. It is reported that any number of labourers can be got from thence, the only difficulty is to ensure the continuance of men, who wheel they have touched a large advance, object to run off the "dead horse." However our energetic Contractor, nothing daunted, is determined to stand the hazard of the die and win if possible. The cry is still "onward," and the progress denotes it—materials and plant now block up the Custom house, the officials of which in a most liberal spirit seem determined that if possible it shall remain there, and do all they can *facilitate* the non-progress of the work. Much dissatisfaction is manifested on this point, and is extremely desirable that by "*Government* officials" at least, all and every effort should be used to assist the progress of one who evidently means what he says, and determined that no blame for delay shall be attached to him.

Every thing is in a fair way for "going ahead" the screw piles and girders are not landed, and a few weeks will suffice to erect many of them. Some months only can elapse before our Iron Horse is busy in work, and we are assured that no delay can arise, if our paddy lands are opened out. It will not be the Contractor's fault if delay now takes place on any part of the line, and it is politice that in all places where the occupancy of land would facilitate the operation of the Railway the same be at once handed over and no *individual* benefit be allowed to stand in the way of public good. The Chief Engineer we are given to understand, is a most pushing and energetic man and one whom the Contractor and his staff are most willing to serve.

Marandahn road is now nearly completed and the ground for the Terminis is rapidly getting into a fixed form; while permanent buildings are being erected. Let all praise, say we, we given where praise is due; and heartily do we wish our Contractor better health to keep all going. The supply of labour, we are glad to learn, is still on the increase especially up-country.

In regard to the question of Ceylon's Military Expenditure, the Paper by Mr. Rawdon Power, included in our present number, will be read with interest. Mr. Power treats the subject very clearly and fairly; and we think he has the voice of the community generally in favour of the propositions advanced respecting the defence and the fortifications of our island.

In our present issue will be found the Colombo customs accounts for September; and we observe that the value of imports in that month was not less than £350,050 (including £45,000 specie,) against £155,905 September 1862. The comparative exports for the same periods are as follows; Ceylon produce £86,719 against £77,773; Imports re-exported £46,840 and £24,693; Specie £35,000 and £12 600. The quantities of cotton goods and twist in bond on 1st October shews a decided increase on those for 1st September; but a woful decrease on the bonded quantities at the same time of 1862.

We are still suffering from the severe drought: the lake is most unusally low and a scarcity of water is experienced. Should the Water Company introduce a supply of this indispensable article at a *cheap* rate, we would all be placed under an obligation.

With the present Mail, the Peninsular and Oriental Company's new steamer *Carnatic* makes her first trip from Calcutta to Suez, on which line it is intended she should run. Among the passengers from Ceylon, is Mr. Benjamin Armitage of the Firm of Armitage Brothers, who after a lengthened residence in Ceylon, leaves for his native land, probably not to return here again.

Since our last, the *Teviot* has arrived here, under the command of Captain John Wheelan, after a very rapid passage of 90 days from land to land. This being his first trip as Commander, Captaing Wheelan deserves credit for his successful and speedy voyage.

PLANTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER.—For the last fortnight has been rather broken and various showers of bright sunshine followed by days of brisk showers all tending to ripen the croh the faster. On low Estates therefore, they are in the thick of crop gathering, while on high ones they have hardly begun.

Crop is going forward, but in small quantities yet—the result of the early ripenings. On the native trees around Kandy on the Gampola, Kaduganava and Matella roads, the berries are hanging in rich clusters; while in many other districts the native crop like that of plantation is not abundant. Plantation and native however as the berry ripens, are swelling into larger proportions than was at one time expected—though that crops on the old and worn Estates will be very short, there cannot be a doubt; and this will be the case to a greater or less extent, both in high and low districts.

Roads—the source of dear rice, dear transport, and difficult travelling,—continue the cause of complaint, not so much on account of the work not being satisfactorily done, as the want of sufficient means to do it. The roads around Kandy are considerably improved: but much more labor must be available ere satisfactory progress can be made.—The Pioneer Force must be considerably augmented by a body of really working and workable men, and it is high time more progress in this respect were apparent.

The health of coolies on Estates is now for the most part good, though there have been a great many cases of small pox in some districts, and fever and dysentery had not been uncommon in others. Among Europeans no reason for many years has been so fatal within the past month not less than five European Coffee Planters have succumbed to one disease or another within a few miles of Kandy.

Labor is scarce on many Plantations, but crops not being very heavy, will doubtless be all gathered. On the high Estates, they are coming on very gradually which is an advantage in the short handed—yet there are some favored Estates where in the midst of crop we hear of their paying off coolies.

The Railway we hear, very little of, except by an occasional newspaper paragraph intimating the arrival of a fresh batch of coolies. The Contractor has certainly set us an example of what can be done in procuring labor in a very short time when the matter is fairly and energetic-lly gone about. He has done more to recruit the labor force in the country than any Employer of labour before him, and in a wonderfully short space of time. Pity that he should lose so seriously, by the curse of all our imported labour—health. The want of laws sufficiently stringent to prevent desertion and to punish offenders is much felt and has long been so; although we are apt to overlook it when labour is abundant. At this high time something were done by the legislature to remedy so great and prevalent an evil. And now while the shoe pinches, Planters ought to cry aloud, and without cersing till the ruling Powers take the matter in hand, with a view to placing the Employer on a fair and equitable footing with those he employs.

Labour from new districts continues to be talked of. But let those who expect to avail themselves of such distrcts, bear in mind, that labour to the wheel, and not expect that Government will do this for them. All we ought to expect of Government is that they remove political or other impediments to our getting labour from countries not subject to Ceylon rule, and then that they leave us to do our own work in our own way. At same time we should not cease to impress on Government the necessity of their doing the same for themselves—importing their own labour from every open field.

THE PRICE OF COTTON IN THE PUNJAUB.

(Sindian, October 21.)

THE price of Cotton rose considerably in the Punjab within the first six months of the year, as shewn by the prices current published for the quarters ending on the 31st January and 31st July respectively. The schedules of the prices, we regret to find, are very incomplete as 10 districts are not mentioned in the first, and 13 in the last, of the returns before us. The quantity of cotton procurable for one rupee, is as follows:—

Districts.	Quarter ending 31st Jan.			Quarter ending 31st July.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	0	2	4	0	1	14
Hissar ...	0	2	6	0	1	6
Rohtuck ...	0	2	8	0	0	0
Sirsa ...	0	2	8	0	1	15
Umballah ...	0	2	8	0	1	14
Juliundur ...	0	21	2	0	1	8
Lahore ...	0	2	8	0	1	0½
Goojranwalla ...	0	0	0	0	2	0
Amritsur ...	0	2	10	0	2	0
Jhelum ...	0	3	0	0	1	12
Goojerat ...	0	2	12	0	2	0
Sholapore ...	0	0	0	0	1	15
Mooltan ...	0	0	0	0	1	8
Jhung ...	0	0	0	0	1	13
Googaira ...	0	2	4	0	2	0
Dhera Ghazee Khan ...	0	1	12	0	1	12
Peshawur ...	0	2	7	0	2	1
Hazara ...	0	2	8	0	1	12
Kohat ...	0	1	14	0	1	8

The rise in prices appears to have taken place before the close of the quarter ending April 30th, as there has been very little change since. The quotation for Juliundur, for the first quarter, is evidently a misprint intended for 2 seers 12 chittacks.

SITANA.

(Delhi Gazette, Oct. 24.)

THE following is the last news from the seat of war:—

UNDER THE MAHABUN, 15*th October*.—"Imagine yourself a Sitana fanatic, left in peace for five long years after a most harmless interview with one of England's greatest generals (Sir Sydney Cotton), and India's most successful political agent (Edwardes). Imagine yourself a freebooter, left in undisputed possession of a splendid stronghold, with a recollection of the echoes of a British salute five years old, and then to wake up one fine morning to find yourself not celebrated, but surrounded, by a force of five thousand British troops! Such is the uncomfortable position of each man composing the band we have come to devour. Having had so few opportunities to fight of late, most men in our force are just the *least bit* blood thirsty, and ready to go in for a little promiscuous killing; like the Irishman who took his shillelagh to Donneybrook fair, trusting in God to kill the right man. Whether we are to kill Gudoons, or fanatics, or Othmanzyes, is an undetermined point in the minds of most soldiers: the former however, I understand, have made a morning call on the political agent—Colonel Taylor, C. B., and tendered him a graceful apology for past misdeeds, with bright promises for the future. Colonel Taylor was pleased to accept their assurances, so that matters are simplified considerably; and we have now but to deal with the original nest of fanatics, and a rebellious old chief Esau, and his tribe the Othmanzyes. To-day the force was to have assembled, and to-morrow marched; But three days more will be occupied in preparation; the 71st Highlanders have not arrived yet, and only left Nowshera two days since; Her Majesty's 101st have crossed the Indus, and are at Topi.

General Sir Neville Chamberlain, arrived at Maneyri two days ago; his staff have all joined. Colonel Allgood, Quarter Master General, Colonel Vaughan, at the head of the intelligence department, Captains Anderson and Jarrett, aide-de-camp; Major Wright, Adjutant General, Captain Jenkins, from Rawulpindee is at Nowakilla with a large Commissariat store. Probyn's Horse, and the Regiment of Ferozepore are also encamped there. The Guide corps is at Maneyri with Artillery, and other troops of the Punjab Irregular Force. Another large body of our force occupies Torbeyla; so that it wants but the order, and the whole can be concentrated at any point near the foot of the great mountain, which stands out grimly before us, and appears as the end of a chain rising almost abruptly, from a very level plain—the plain of the Indus. The face of Mahabun as we see it from our position on the Indus, is exceedingly barren, studded with stunted brushwood; large trees of fir can however be seen on the top, and probably the side facing the Swat territory is covered by them. Their stronghold Mulkah, is on the highest part of the ridge; and though as high as Murree, it does not appear so; water is said to be scarce on the mountain, which is against its value to us as a sanitarium for troops. The civil authorities also are said to be exceedingly opposed to any permanent occupancy. Their scruples, however, would be more easily overcome, than the water difficulty.

The plain everywhere appears exceedingly fruitful, save in the Gudoon territoy which has been watched by the Guides, and our political authorities, through the entire summer. All this tract of land is lying fallow, because the Gudoons were not permitted to plant it as usual; grain is exceedingly cheap, and the Eusofzai inhabitants, exceedingly civil. From all I can discern, it would appear that it will be reserved for iron-ainewed and supple jointed Infantry, to deal the *coup-de-grace* to our enemy; unless he bolts into the Swat country, to give our cavalry an opportunity.

All kinds of untrue reports have been circulated of late regarding fights, surprises, &c.; the only hostile encounter which has hitherto occurred, was *recontre d* the guide cavalry picket, with a body of the enemy near Topi; this occurred red after dark, two of the enemy were killed; the Guides all escaped unhurt.

Nights and mornings are quite cold; days very hot still, few officers have more than a single canvas fly overhead, and have been compelled to come without the little adjuncts, which make campaigning in India pleasant. There is a good deal of fever and sickness in the camps; but probably much less than would have prevailed in Peshawur. Each and all, as Tennyton quaintly has it, has and have done their duty at present, so if need not take my rod from the lock-pin: I hope I shall have lots of great and gallant deeds to record, together with some arrangement in the shape of a Post office."

MORTALITY IN CACHAR.

(Dacca News, October 17.)

Tidings from Cachar are of a gloomy kind. We are sorry to have to announce the death within a very short time of one another, of Messrs. Charles P. Arkwright, John Webster, A. Boucat, and Henry Elliot Jewsbury. These gentlemen were all of them tea planters, and they have been falling very rapidly. The effect on a country accustomed to be well under water for four months in the year has been injurious. The vegetation so early exposed to the sultry heat of the sun is decomposing on all sides, whilst yet the north wind has not begun to blow. Fevers are prevalent, and any imprudent exposure on the part of Europeans is sure to result in the shape of sickness. The heat has, during the past week, been so great in Dacca, that the very horses have had sun-strokes, and refuse to eat their customary amount of food.

The effect of this sultry heat upon the reeking jungles and swamps of Cachar, must be disastrous to human life and there can be no doubt that though duty and business demand the presence of many Europeans in the district at this time of the year, Cach

the Constitution which in the contemplated emergency directs it.

A rebellion existing, and the public safety requiring it, the President is bound to suspend the privilege of the writ. He has done so.

That great hardships are inflicted upon individuals is undeniable. They are but a small portion of the sufferings entailed upon the nation by the rebellion, which seeks to destroy it entirely.

Further proceedings upon the writ, therefore, must be suspended, and the party be left in custody.

DECISION OF THE COURT.

At the opening of the court this morning,

Judge Betts rendered his decision in the case. He said he had not prepared any written opinion, because he had thought it best not to have any delay in the matter; and, moreover, if it were desired to have the principles of the case carried to the Supreme Court for review, proceedings had better be originated in the Circuit Court, from which they could be taken up more readily. His Honour proceeded to pronounce his decision substantially as follows:—

"The great question in the case is whether the Courts can act in this matter at all after the recent proclamation of the President. That depends upon the question whether the President has the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and, if he has that power, whether he has exercised it. There has been some argument of counsel as to whether the writ of *habeas corpus* should be considered as a privilege or not. However it is to be considered, it amounts to this, that the party in whose favour it is issued is to have certain relief, and that he is to have his case examined unless he is held by other competent authority. In this case it is claimed by Baldinger that he is wrongfully kept in the United States' forces. On the other side it is claimed that he had entered that service as a soldier, and is rightfully held now as a deserter; and the question is whether he has the right to show on this proceeding that he never was legally in the service of the United States, and is not, therefore, bound to remain there till the expiration of his term; and whether the Court is competent to enter into that inquiry. To preclude that inquiry the officers point to the proclamation of the President suspending the writ. Now, whether this power of suspension belongs to the authority of the President as the Executive and Commander-in-Chief, or whether it is derived from the Act of Congress, is immaterial. The Act certainly does not diminish his authority, and if the power inherent in his being the head of the Government is not sufficient to warrant his staying the proceedings of the Courts under the writ, then that power is to be found in the Act. It cannot be said that the Government cannot make a rule that every citizen shall be held to serve his country in time of danger. It seems to have been argued that the Government can never hold an infant to military service. But I do not agree to that." I think the Government can call every man into the field if necessary. The manner of it may be a subject of discussion. But that our Government has the authority to do it can no more be denied than that authority can be denied to every other Government in the world. Moreover, a peculiarity of the case is that in our form of Government we have all consented to the exercise of this power over our persons. And even though the action of the Government may seem to be extreme, yet it is by the consent of each one of us that Government acts, as much as if each one of us had been a member of the Convention that made the Constitution and the Congress that made the law. When a people say, 'We will form a Government, and will give it extreme power over us,' each individual is bound by its acts as much as if he had signed an agreement. It cannot be said that this power is forced upon him. The next question is whether the Government has the right to take from the citizen the power of inquiring into the exercise of this power over him. The Government has the right to defend its own existence, and when it is necessary it may say to all, 'You shall not prevent or embarrass the action of the Government in the exercise of this high power by any form of legal action.' It may say, 'Each man must come forward to help defend the national life,' and he cannot interpose the objection that he is not called upon, or that he is called to do more than his neighbour. It is enough that he is called on by the Government and is within its reach. We impose the same authority in other matters. We supersede all action on the part of corporations at once by legal proceedings. We stop the proceedings of individuals by injunction. We send an injunction from one Court to another, stopping its action as much as by physical force. No one thinks that such things cannot be done, if it is necessary for the time being. And the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* is only saying that the Court shall not be open for such proceeding; the writ is defunct for the purpose of interposing such objections, and no Court shall act in reference to such cases. In this case the General commanding here returns to the Court that this man is retained as a deserter, having been enlisted as a soldier in the army, and that he is retained to be tried for that offence. Who shall try him for it? Shall we say that this Court shall step in with this writ and take him out of the hands of the Court before which he stands, and which has *Prima facie* the right so by him for such an offence? He is not to be tried there by aliens or foreigners. He is to be tried before the same men, sitting as a court-martial, that might sit by jury to try him. He is declared by the law to be amenable to court-martial, and he is in the custody of the United States to be subject to trial by court-martial, as he would be if he was held by any other form of judicial action. If he had been seized by every Court in the country he would not any more be held for trial than now. This Court cannot order and take jurisdiction of the authorities of the General Government to say that he is not in confinement under any process. This is not necessarily to review or interfere with criminal process. It is enough to say that he is in the custody of the law, apprehended by the neck, as used to be the case under the old civil law. This Court is constituted for one purpose; the military Court for another; and when the party is held before a military Court he is not to be held before a tribunal which has no jurisdiction. If he must be tried before the tribunal which tries the offences as he is alleged to have committed. This is all that this suspension of the writ amounts to. The Constitution says that the case cannot proceed before the tribunal. When the man is held for such offences the Court cannot inquire into it. It is out of its jurisdiction. The conditioned things will not allow such a case as belongs to peaceful times to be carried before the military tribunal which has charge of the case. I see nothing, therefore, which makes it proper for this Court to go into the inquiry whether this man is enlisted. The return is that he is held for trial as a deserter, and that makes the case as much before the tribunal as if he were held by the judicial authority of France or England. My judgment is that the prisoner must be remanded, and that this Court is further to do in these proceedings."

Counsel for the prisoner, said he desired to state on the record also that the return said that the man was held by the authority of the United States, while the statute, by its terms, applied only to persons held by the authority of the President of the United States; also that the return was not sworn to as was required by law.

Judge Betts, for the Government, said he thought the certificate of a sworn officer was as good as an oath, but if the matter was to go further he would have a sworn return. He added that he understood an application was to be made to General Dix for a pardon, and he would say that the man might remain a few days to allow such an application to be made.

The Court announced that the principles which he had laid down as well in cases of application for *habeas corpus* as in those where the writ was already issued.

Business Announcements.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE has the pleasure to appoize his kind customers, that he has just received Overland and direct from Paris, Kid Gloves, white and colored, for ladies and gentlemen; Ribbons, broad and narrow; Alexandra Curls and Head Dresses; Ladies' Kid Boots and Shoes; white Glace Silk in variety; Gold and Jet Brooches and Bracelets; Spanish Lace Shawls; Princess Royal Corsets; superior Lawn Handkerchiefs; Tarletan, white and colored; and other articles too numerous to mention, of which he solicits an inspection.

No. 20, Medow Street.

MESSRS. BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co., MILLINERS.

(Next door to Messrs. Henderson & Co., Photographers.)

BEG RESPECFFULLY to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen at the Presidency and outstations, that they have just received per Overland Mail the following new stock of goods, all of which are of the best quality, and latest fashion, and would beg to solicit the favor of an early inspection, viz:—

FOR LADIES.—Spanish Lace shawls, Black and White Lace falls, White, Black, and Colored Boots, and Shoes, Blue, Rose, and Scarlet Crape, Blue, Drab, and Pink Lawn, Plain and Half Mourning Cap Fronts, White, and colored Bonnet, Ribbons, with Cord Edge, Black Silk Velvet Ribbons from 1 to 4 inches wide, Black and White Dress Laces, Fancy Gilt, and Black Jet Buttons, —Artificial flowers, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN.—Patent Calf and Morocco Grecian Slippers, Kid Top Boots with Wrinkled Fronts, and Patent Calf Golosbed Canvass Slippers with Woolls to Work, &c.

FOR CHILDREN.—Boots and Shoes of all sizes.

Electro Galvanic Machine, and sir tight Japan Tin Boxes, &c. &c.

JACOB AND COMPANY.

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Bags and Perfumery.

Rorke Brothers Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

Large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Water-can, foot-tub and hip baths.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from the outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co. have received per Mr. A. C. THORNHILL the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Earrings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Seven-fold Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	Rs.	225
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	200
Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	,,	90
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	75
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London	,,	185
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	175
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones	,,	60
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	65
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted	,,	85
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	75
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit	,,	40
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	35
Best made Gold Levers, by Peter	,,	60
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	55
Best made Silver Watches, by Peteck	,,	35
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	30
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from	Rs.	15 to 30
Railway Time Keepers.		
Rich Gold, Silver, and Gilt, Waist Buckles.		
Large assortment Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from	Rs.	30 to 60
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3½ inch in diameter	,,	25
Ladies and Gentleman's Dressing Cases.		
Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete		
Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.		
Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Briar Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calenders, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.		
Ladies' Companion in modern part from 10 to 25		
Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral Rattles, Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.		
American Flycatchers.		
Watches in all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr. A. C. THORNHILL when in Geneva.		

FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suits	Rs.	30
Royal Arch do.	,,	30
Master Masons Apron	,,	15
Do. ,, Sash.	,,	15
Rosecrux Jewels.	,,	10
Rosecrux Silver Kt. 1 Star in case	,,	20
Kt. T. Patree Cross	,,	30
Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels	,,	30
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel	,,	15
Mark Master Jewels Silver Hangings and case	,,	14
Ribbon from 1½ to 2½ inches, Skins, Rosette, Tassels, &c.		

Terms—Cash.

Owing to a large amount in our Books unpaid, all orders in future must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, otherwise they will not be attended to.

WANTED A CLERK who can write English well.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron	Rs.	28
Do. Do. ..... best	,,	32
Do. Do. ..... Imitation Cane Sides	,,	36
Do. Do. ..... Carpet lined	,,	40
Do. Do. ..... with Hood, best	,,	60
Double Perambulators, with Apron	,,	30
Do. Do. Do.	,,	35
Do. Do. ..... best	,,	38
Do. Do. ..... Imitation Cane Sides	,,	40
Do. Do. ..... With Hood, best	,,	50
Do. Do. ..... best Imitation Cane Sides	,,	54

CLOCKS.

American 1 day Clocks	Rs.	8
Do. 8 ,, Do.	,,	15
Do. 8 ,, Tudor Clocks with Alarm	,,	14
Do. 8 ,, Do. do.	,,	20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.

Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hoop, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c. &c.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Balls	Rs.	5 0
Do. Treble do.		3 12
Do. Yeale's do.		2 0
Do. do. do.		1 8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats		11 0
Do. Match do. do.		8 0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do.		5 0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.		
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled		6 8
Do. Boys' do. various prices.		

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.

TILL OR DRAWERS size 2½ and 2½ in., each ..... Rs. 10 0

CUPBOARD.

STRAIGHT; CUT; 2¾ & 4,

To screw on Flat. **** *(To let in Flush.)* ins. ea... 10 8

BOX OR CHEST. 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each ..... Rs. 11 to 12 0

PAD LOCKS, 2½, 2¾, 3 and 3½ in., each ..... ,, 14 to 17 0

SAFE with Patent Locks ..... Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.

Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

CASH BOXES.

Tallet —6	long,	3½	wide,	2½	deep	each	Rs.	18 0
No. 60 —7½	,,	4½	,,	3	,,	,,	,,	20 0
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No. 2 —9½	,,	6	,,	3½	,,	,,	,,	23 0
No. 3 —12	,,	7	,,	4	,,	,,	,,	25 0
No. 4 —12	,,	7	,,	5	,,	,,	,,	28 0
No. 5 —13	,,	8	,,	5½	,,	,,	,,	32 0

PAPER BOXES.

No. 1 —11½	long,	9	wide,	3½	deep	each	Rs.	25 0
No. 2 —12½	,,	9½	,,	6½	,,	,,	,,	28 0
No. 3 —13	,,	10½	,,	7½	,,	,,	,,	33 0
No. 4 —19	,,	12½	,,	7½	,,	,,	,,	39 0

DEED BOXES.

No. 1 —12½	long,	9½	wide,	8½	deep	each	Rs.	28 0
No. 2 —13½	,,	12½	,,	11	,,	,,	,,	30 0
No. 6 —23½	,,	16½	,,	16½	,,	,,	,,	45 0

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. —15½	long,	12½	wide,	6	deep	each	Rs.	32 0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.

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RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.

COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.

The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, Ox TONGUES, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kind

RESSED MENICED PAPER.

PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.

MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums Bells.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.

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WINES of very superior quality.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

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wing Cotton and Silks.

HER & Co. (LIMITED)

Pipes.

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Bonnets.

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Announcements.

ANDERSON & Co.,

English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,

No. 4, MEADOW STREET,

OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes,

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

TERMS—CASH.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolios, Portmanteaus, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co. received per last mail a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, wooden ditto of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch of Mess and General Stores of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.

LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

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Banks.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED)—

Capital Rs. 20,00,000, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

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PRANJEEVUNDASS HURJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
BULWANTROW BHICAJEE DHOWLAY, Esq.
HURRYCHUND HURRYSHUNKERJEE, Esq.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICE of the Company is OPENED for the transaction of local Trading and Banking Business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating or Current deposits payable on demand of not less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 50,000—per annum ..... 3 per cent.

On fixed deposits subject to

	1 month's notice per annum.	4	do.
Do.	3 do. do.	5	do.
Do.	6 do. do.	6	do.
Do.	12 do. do.	7	do.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Company receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge; the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On interest or dividends or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. Commission charged if the amounts be paid.

On delivering up of Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Office hours—10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.,
2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 13th Oct. 1863. Manager.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

બો બાઅ બે ટ્રરેડીંગ એન્ડ બેનકીંગ અાશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital, Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares, of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

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THE ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

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Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	4	Do.	4	Do.	
Do.	6	Do.	5	Do.	
Do.	12	Do.	6	Do.	

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 15th Sept. 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with Limited Liability.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE)

Subscribed Capital, £500,000.

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William Patrick Andrew, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways,) 26, Montagu Square, Hyde Park.

Deputy Chairman.

Francis William Russell, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited,) 9, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.

Philip Anstruther, Esq., (late Secretary to the Government of Ceylon, Deputy Chairman of the Bank of Egypt).

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William Dent, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China).

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Sir John Spencer Login (H. E. I. C. S., late in Political employment in the Punjab), 5, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.

William Mackinnon, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon and Co Calcutta and Glasgow).

Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock (late President of the Council of India, and Deputy Chairman of the Scinde Railway Company).

Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart, (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland) No. 5, Cleveland Row, St. James' Palace.

Thomas Williams, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies).

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J. Edmund Anderson, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Young and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

The Bank of England.—The Union Bank of London.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager.

T. G. Craig, Esq.

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Neale Porter, Esq., Managing Director.

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KURRACHEE ..... H. I. Lee, Esq., Acting Manager.

Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi.

AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.
The Oriental Bank Corporation.

THE Acting Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the following rates, viz:—

At 6 months' sight ..... at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 ,, ... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
3 ,, ... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
2 ,, ... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
1 ,, ... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
On Demand ..... at 1s. 11½d. ,,

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

On current account balances interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to

	Interest is allowed at the rate of
3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 ,,	5 ,, ,,
12 ,,	6 ,, ,,

To constituents requiring the Bank's Drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with; and the undersigned will be happy to give any further information as to the rules and rates of business.

A. MACKINTOSH, Acting Manager.
1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 26th October 1863.

Business Announcements.

ANDERSON & Co.,

English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,

No. 4, MEADOW STREET,

OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes,

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

TERMS—CASH.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolios, Portmanteaus, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co. received per last mail a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, wooden ditto of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch of Mess and General Stores of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.

LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing of resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programme containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at	2s.	0¼d.	,,
3 Do. ..... at	2s.	0¼d.	,,
2 Do. ..... at	2s.	0¼d.	,,
1 Do. ..... at	2s.	0 7-16d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at	2s.		,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All rafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no change.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 16th October 1863. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	,,	6	,,	5	,, ,,
Do.	,,	12	,,	6	,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	at 6	do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s.	0d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	1s.	11¼d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business	10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 2nd Oct. 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s